

V. CRUSTACEA.

By R. INNES POOCK.

All the species are Indo-Pacific forms.

Fam. CANCRIDÆ.

ACTÆA NODULOSA (White). A single male specimen.

ERIPHIA LÆVIMANUS (Latr.). A single female specimen.

Fam. GECARCINIDÆ.

GEARCINUS, sp. ? A single young imperfect male specimen.

Fam. PAGURIDÆ.

BIRGUS LATRO (Linn.). Two specimens.

CALCINUS TIBICEN (Herbst). Four specimens.

CÆNOBITA RUGOSA (M.-Edwards). Four specimens.

CÆNOBITA RUGOSA (M.-Edwards), var. Four specimens.

CÆNOBITA PERLATA (M.-Edwards). One specimen.

A single specimen of a Scorpion, *Hormurus australasiæ* (Fabr.), was also in the collection.

VI. COLEOPTERA.

By C. O. WATERHOUSE.

Several specimens of Coleoptera were collected; but as the majority belong to widely spread genera the species of which are most difficult of discrimination, I must limit myself to the description of the two following new species.

CHRYSODEMA SIMPLEX, sp. n.

Viridi-aurata; thorace cyaneo-viridi, linea mediana laevi, fossa laterali rotundata cuprea confertim rugulosa; elytris costatis, costa marginali viridi; femoribus tibiisque cupreis.

Long. $12\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Resembles *C. auroplagiata*, Deyr. (having the thoracic impressions nearly round and very sharply defined), but at once distinguished by the elytra having no lateral impression. The thorax is of a dark blue-green, with golden-green punctures, and a line of green on each side of the smooth median line. The punctures on the disk are not so numerous as in *C. auroplagiata*. The lateral rugose coppery impressions are round, relatively rather smaller than in *C. auroplagiata*, with the lateral margin distinctly elevated. The elytra appear golden green or slightly coppery according to the position of the light; there is a distinct green tint below the scutellum. The costæ are very slightly raised, the 2nd, 4th, and 6th more distinct posteriorly; the sublateral costa is smooth and bright green, the margin of the elytra (beyond the costa) golden. Prothoracic episterna somewhat golden, tinted with coppery and green in parts; the

surface uneven, but not concave as in *C. auroplagiata*; the punctures rather large, but fine near the coxæ. The smooth lateral carina (extending from the posterior angle to near the front angle) straighter than in most of the allied species. Prosternal process channelled and coarsely punctured. Abdomen densely and finely punctured, except at the posterior margins of the segments. The last segment with a narrow, elongate, triangular notch at the apex. The upper and apical parts of the femora, the posterior edge of the tibiæ, and the tarsi coppery.

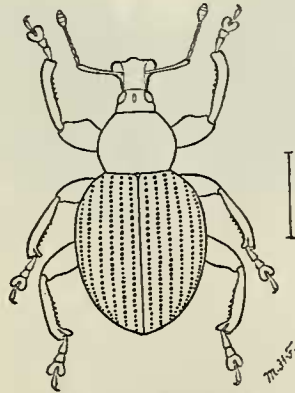
PIEZONOTUS DISCOIDALIS, sp. n.

Niger, depressus, viridi-squamosus; thoracis disco elytrorumque sutura calvis.

Long. 11, lat. 6 millim.

Apex of the rostrum about one quarter broader than the length of the rostrum itself, narrowed at the base, flat above, with a trace of a short ridge in the middle at the apex; forehead with an impressed line between the eyes. Thorax as long as broad, gently convex, a little more narrowed in front than at the base, moderately rounded at the sides. The disk with closely placed, round, shining granules, each granule marked with a puncture. The sides clothed with light green scales. Elytra one-fifth longer than broad, rather flat, gradually declivous at the apex; at the base not broader than the base of the thorax; evenly rounded at the sides, with no distinct

Fig. 3.



Piezonotus discoidalis.

shoulders; punctate-striate; the interstices with numerous (but not very closely placed) round shining granules; all the interspaces (except on the smooth suture) clothed with light green scales, with a few coppery scales interspersed. Underside (except the apex of the abdomen) and the legs clothed with pale green scales, intermixed with pale pubescence, which on the legs is rather long.

The discovery of a fourth species of this genus of *Curculionidæ* is of some interest, the three species previously known having been described from Java, Amboyna, and Punipet.